

Sun July 12, 1863

Publication in the newspapers of the names of the conscripts, who were seen to be nearly all mechanics and laborers, revealed the practical effect of the draft at the same time that it emphasized the provisions of the Act for compulsory military service for 3 years. Those who had already been drawn or were liable to be drawn in the following days became excited, then angry

the provision which allowed a man to buy
himself off for \$300⁰⁰ was the main grievance
But because of decline in purchase power of the paper
currency, demand for labor, rise in wages & increased
cost of living, a soldier could not be had for \$300⁰⁰
at the end of the day the populace was convinced that
the draft was unjust and ought to be resisted

July 13-16, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

Draft Riots in New York

Caused by the Conscription Act (Mar 3, 1863) authorizing a draft from the able-bodied male citizens between ages of twenty and 45 providing for exemption by payment of \$300⁰⁰ the mob rebelled, burned the Provost Marshall's office, sacked & burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, The Tribune Office was badly soiled.

The militia was called out and
the draft suspended.

more than 1,000 were killed in 4
days and 1.5 m of property destroyed
the draft was resumed in Aug 1964
and peacefully completed.

Mon July 13, 1863

Shortly after 7 the Provost marshal opened
HQ of 9th District in corner of 3rd Ave & 46th St in NYC
and made ready to continue the draft. The wheel
was placed on the table. Slips of paper bearing the
names of men liable; rolled ~~into~~ tightly and bound
with a ring of India rubber, were put into the
wheel. One-fifth of the names were to be
drawn, and each person so designated, unless physically
or mentally unfit for service or exempt for other reasons,
if failing to furnish a substitute or pay \$300, must serve

in the Army for 3 yrs or until the end of the war.
At 10 AM the riot began to turn. After 30 min & 100
names had been called, a pistol was fired in the
street and a mass of bricks and paving-stones
came crashing through the windows & doors of the
house, hurled by a mob of some thousands
which had been gathering since early in the day.
They attacked & took possession of the house driving
the Provost-marshal & his deputies away; broke up the
furniture; poured turpentine and the building set fire
to. The Supt. of police (not in uniform) came, was
recognized & was badly mauled. - another building
was on fire. Neither soldiers nor police were
able to quell the mob.

July 13, 1863

Lee crossed the Potomac into Virginia.
Meade followed leisurely. A campaign
of maneuvers ensued with skirmishes
and combats but no general battle.
Lincoln lost confidence that Meade
would attack Lee.

July 13, 1863

Four day draft riots by mob
of 50,000 in New York City.

July 13, 1863

Meade devoted July 13 to an examination
of the enemy's position, strengths,
and defensive works

July 14, 1863

Meade advanced his army for reconnaissance in force, or an assault if the conditions should be favorable, he discovered that the Confederate army had crossed the Potomac in the night.

True July 14, 1863

The riot in N.Y. City was worse
as loaves and suffices swelling the crowd
went about bent on plunder under cover
of the rioters' grievance but effective defensive
measures had now been undertaken
by the authorities

Wed July 15, 1863

Notice that the draft had been suspended influenced many to return to their homes; and, at the same time militia regiments that had been sent to Pennsylvania to resist Lee began to arrive & use horse measures to suppress the mob.

By Wed evening order in the main was restored.

Thurs July 16, 1863

N. Y. C.

On Thursday, what remained of the mob
was suppressed by the Seventh and
other militia regiments coming from
Pennsylvania and by a force of the
United States infantry and cavalry.

July 16, 1863

The Steamboat IMPERIAL, which
had come directly from St. Louis ~~to~~
landed its commercial Cargo on the
levee at New Orleans

July 1863

Because of failure of invasion into Pennsylvania and expressions of discontent Lee earnestly requested Davis to supply his place as Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia with "a younger and abler man"; but this request was promptly refused.

July 26, 1863

Confederate raids in Kentucky,
Indiana and Ohio during July.

End July.
1863

Battle of Gettysburg

After it was over; General Lee took full blame for the outcome of the battle. He asked to be relieved because of it, but this was denied

1863

1912 Dates J-BK

(1815 - 1873) WILLIAM JOSEPH HARDEE

A prominent Confederate soldier.
Born in Savannah, Ga. Fought
through the Atlantic Campaign.
After the war he became a
planter at Selma, Ark.